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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Leslie says, concerning the "State debt proper,"—"our finances are in a most healthy and prosperous condition." The bonds outstanding and undredeemed, Oct., 10th, 1872, amounted to \$966,394, and the means at command to liquidate the indebtedness amount to \$2,420,392.72. Of the bonds that were due Oct., 10th, 1872, the end of the fiscal year, only \$90,000 are unpaid.

REVENUE PROPER.

A deficiency of \$365,355.67 appears in the revenue proper; the sum expended exceeding the sum collected by that amount. One cause of this large deficiency is that many debts which should have been paid in 1871 were not paid till 1872, owing to the deficiency in 1871. It is estimated that by the 10th Oct., 1873 the deficit will amount to \$717,375.77. So large a deficiency has been caused by the failure of the Legislature to provide for such expenditure. It is recommended that sufficient of the sinking fund to pay off the bonds of the State be converted into five-twenty gold-bearing bonds, and that the remainder of that fund be used for purposes of the Revenue Proper, except the 5 cts on the \$100 of taxable property.

STATE CHARITIES.

The sum of \$3,443,770.77 has been paid out, in the aggregate, since and including 1866, on the two lunatic asylums, blind asylums, deaf and dumb asylum, feeble minded institute, penitentiary, criminal prosecutions, jailers, idiots, printing house for the blind, conveyance of lunatics and convicts, house of reform.

TURNPIKE STOCK.

The \$29,847.45 of dividends received last year by the State on its turnpike stock, shows the wisdom of repelling the law for the sale of said stock. The dividends amount to more than 15 per cent. on the sum for which the stock was about to be sold. The stock cost the State \$2,716,394.80. The present management of the roads is not yielding the State a fair return of its stock; it is recommended that a "Commissioner of Turnpike Stock" be appointed whose duty it shall be to "overlook the entire government and conduct of the companies."

RECORD BOOKS.

The cost of these books for the clerk's offices has steadily increased, until in 1872 it amounted to \$24,638.38. Something should be done to limit this expense.

CRIMINAL LAW AND COURTS.

Organized violence has greatly diminished and the Legislature is recommended to make additional provision to detect and punish Ku Klux violations of law. The costs of criminal prosecution for 1872 largely exceed those for 1871. This is the result not so much of increase of crime as lack of time to try the cases. In making up the docket the clerks are compelled so to arrange it as to allow not more than half the time necessary to try the Commonwealth cases. Thus the docket becomes deranged, and clients and witnesses are compelled to submit to expensive and vexatious delays. The pressure of Commonwealth business brings about the continuance of criminal cases upon slight grounds, resulting in delay of trial and often in the escape of the guilty, through the removal or death of witnesses. "Thus," says the Governor, "the criminal jurisprudence of the State is brought into disrepute among the people, and the more reckless of them resort for redress of their supposed grievances to the formation of vigilance committees and other unlawful combinations."

The criminal prosecutions in 1872 cost the State \$234,966.45, a sum greater than the combined salaries of all the officers paid from the public treasury. Of this sum jailers received \$119,566.03; the remainder paid to witnesses and other costs of prosecution. As the State pays no cost except in cases of felony, the 536 cases of felony tried in this Commonwealth in 1872 cost the enormous sum of \$234,966.45, a fraction under \$450 for each prosecution! "This is an appalling exhibition of the cost of administering the criminal laws," and that, too, when hundreds go unwhipped of justice." By constitutional limitation the present number of circuit court judicial districts cannot be increased till the State has a population of 1,500,000. There being no evidence of that population in the State no increase in the number of districts is recommended. The institution of criminal courts to hold three terms in the counties where established, is the remedy recommended. It is also recommended that it be made the duty of each County Attorney to assist

the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution of criminal cases, to be paid by a per cent. of the fines and forfeitures. This deduction from the Commonwealth's Attorney's earnings to be made up from the public treasury.

TAXATION FOR CORPORATIONS.

The constitutional power of the Legislature to grant to local communities and municipalities the right, after an affirmative vote of the citizens, to subscribe stock to corporations admits of grave doubt, though an unbroken line of decisions, from *Slack vs. Mayfield and Lexington Railroad* in 1872 to the recent case of *Shelby County Court vs. the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company*, affirms the existence of that power. Whilst he will not call in question the constitutional power of the Legislature to grant the power above referred to, nor will he ignore the precedents that have been set, the Governor advises the Legislature to be very cautious in granting such powers. He agrees that the majority should be limited to the ordinary function of government, and that it is exceedingly dangerous when it invades the rights of property and votes away the fruits of honest toil under plea of developing the country. "Can any number of men be rightfully empowered to encumber their neighbor's property for a third or half of its value, in order to build a railroad? If so, then is property held by a frail tenure indeed."

The influence of the negro vote in imposing such taxes is considered. Whilst but a small amount of bonds issued in favor of railroad enterprises in this State have been misapplied, it behooves the Legislature to guard future bills against such dangers.

THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution has been enlarged and the new buildings are nearly completed.

The Penitentiary was established in 1798. It was conducted by the State till 1825, the keeper and assistants being appointed by the Governor. This proved to be a constant and increasing charge upon the Treasury. Then the penitentiary was run in partnership with individuals. The individuals made money but the State lost. This system was pursued till about 1852, when the leasing system was adopted. This has proved to be more costly to the State than any other. From 1856 to Oct. 1872, the excess of expenses over earnings by the penitentiary has been \$336,337.72. The Warden system pursued in Ohio is recommended. By this plan the Wardens are paid a certain salary and have no pecuniary interest in the labor of the convicts. In Ohio the penitentiary pays a revenue to the State.

STATE HOUSE OF REFORM.

The buildings were completed last September and ready for its inmates. It is intended to receive there only juvenile delinquents.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums, Feeble-minded Institute, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Asylum for the Blind are in a gratifying condition. These institutions consume more than one-third of the revenue of the State, yet a generous and sympathizing people have borne the burden without a murmur. It will be necessary to enlarge the accommodations for lunatics, as many of them could not be taken at Asylums but have been kept in the jails. Inadequate provisions have also been made for the idiots. There are idiotic colored persons who should be provided for.

MILITIA.

It is necessary to amend the militia law so as to secure a more efficient citizen soldiery. The occurrences of the past years make the necessity manifest.

NECROLOGY.

An eloquent tribute is paid to the memory of Hon. Garrett Davis. The death of Hon. James McCampbell, of Jessamine, is announced.

INSURANCE.

Attention is called to the fact that in equity, if not in law, the State may be held to guarantee the safe-keeping and proper application of the funds which, by law, insurance companies are allowed to deposit in the treasury. These funds are not cash but consist of mortgages on what is said to be unincumbered estate, which would be worth double the money loaned thereon. The deposits may amount nominally to millions of dollars but it is impossible for the State to know their real value. In one instance notes and mortgages deposited by one company were used upon by another company claiming an interest in them and judgments obtained, and a sale of the mortgage property was only prevented by the Attorney General on behalf of the State. The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company evaded examination by the Commissioner by withdrawing from the State. Legislation is recommended to guard the interests of policy-holders in this State.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND IMMIGRATION.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly called to these matters.

RAILROADS.

Healthy progress has been made in this

direction during the past year. Since the last session, the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, 185 miles in length, has been opened for travel. It penetrates the Western coal and iron fields of Kentucky, developing rich mines of the former the products of which are finding their way to market. The valuable beds of iron ore along the route will doubtless soon be developed. The Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad has been completed to Mt. Sterling and during the current year will be pushed to the mouth of the Big Sandy to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio—the latter road, extending from Richmond, Va., to Huntington on the Ohio river, a distance of more than 400 miles, is approaching completion and will be open for travel in a few weeks. When the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad shall have been completed, we shall have unbroken communication by rail with the Eastern and Northern cities.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

The governor recommends the establishment of a bureau for the collection and preservation of vital, social, and physical as well as political statistics. The importance of such a bureau is recognized throughout the civilized world, as only through it can the exact status of any country be determined.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The great industrial exposition to take place in May in the city of Vienna, Austria, is receiving the attention of all civilized nations. It is recommended that the General Assembly take such steps as may be necessary to secure a representation of the products of Kentucky at that exposition.

THE CENTENNIAL.

As no scheme has been presented for uniform action nor the terms stated upon which we are invited to participate, no recommendation is made concerning the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

EDUCATION.

In the age in which we live, alike distinguished for its achievements in science and the arts and for the advancement of learning and the general diffusion of knowledge, the subject of education has almost of necessity not only become matter of deepest interest to society, but claims and receives the protection and fostering care of government. When the aid of the State was first invoked there were found some strict teachers, who believing that governments in their proper sphere are limited to the protection of material interests, and that the support of education, like that of religion, should depend upon the voluntary principle, felt grave doubts as to the propriety of its intervention.

But the magnitude of the interests involved in it as a practical question soon silenced every voice of opposition, and to-day there is no department of State administration more honored or appreciated than that of public instruction. We begin to realize that the children of the State are its most precious treasure, and that among the trusts committed to those in authority there are none higher nor more sacred than that of providing for the training of our youth in knowledge and virtue.

I call your attention to the very able, explicit, and satisfactory Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the last school year. No friend of education will read that paper without feeling renewed interest in the subject. It will be seen that the school attendance has been increased by nearly eleven thousand children during the past year, and that but seventy-three of the 5,381 school districts in the State failed to have school taught under the law.

The steady increase of interest among the people, as manifested from year to year, and the indomitable energy which the head of the department brings to the work, inspire us with the fullest confidence that very soon every school district in the State will gather up its children and put itself on record as part of this great enterprise.

It is a matter of the highest moment that the people of Kentucky shall, with one accord, at once, determine upon having and sustaining a system of common schools.

Whatever political or other differences may obtain among us, this is one about which we can not afford to differ. It is, and should be, the pride of the State to preserve her own schools, regulated and controlled in her own way, and to keep in her own hands the education of her children. We have witnessed various efforts that have been made to induce the Congress of the United States to set up a system of "National Education," which, if done, would virtually take away from the State the control of this subject. It is alarming to contemplate the success of such a scheme. Its direct and inevitable tendency would be to destroy our identity as States and to promote the people of separate States; to promote at once the consolidation and centralization of all political power in a Federal government, and alter at least those forms and institutions of freedom which we have ever regarded as essential to the

maintenance of our constitutional liberty. It will become your duty to make such enactments as will cure any defects discovered in the workings of our school laws, so as to render them more efficient in securing instruction to every part of the State. The success which the system has attained in the past is doubtless, in a great degree, attributable to the perseverance and industry with which our Superintendents, traversing the State, have in person urged its claims upon the people; and this means of securing further strength to the cause ought not to be allowed to cease. In order to defray the expenses necessarily incurred in accomplishing a thorough canvass of the State, as well as to supply clerical force needed in the office, I recommend an increase of the compensation allowed by law to the Superintendent.

I most respectfully again call your attention to the recommendation made in my last annual message on the subject of organizing a system of education for our colored population. The education of this race is not a duty of charity alone, but is demanded by the best interests of society. They form a numerous class of our citizens, sharing with us in civil and political rights, upon whom, too, we are largely dependent for carrying on the industry, especially the agriculture of the State; and just in proportion as they shall be left in ignorance and vice, or improved in morals and intelligence, by the discipline of a suitable system of education, they will become to the Commonwealth, on the one hand, an incubus of pauperism and crime; on the other, a useful part of our population.

Many of these people are struggling hard in the direction of educating their children and have shown a wonderful measure of success. I trust you will not fail to provide for a system of schools for this portion of our population, and offer them encouragement and assistance in this important department. Should such a system be adopted, and provision made for the free education of all the children of the Commonwealth between the ages of six and sixteen years, Kentucky would be entitled, under the law of Congress, to her *pro rata* share in the public lands, which could be either appropriated as an ample provision for the education of the colored race in the State, or divided between them and the schools for whites, as may be thought best.

REVISION OF STATUTES AND CODES OF PRACTICE.

The revision of the statutes and codes of practice has progressed rapidly but is not completed. The revisors of the statutes will have their work in a condition to lay it before the General Assembly so that its merits may be passed upon.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

It is recommended that the laws be so amended, if necessary, as to relieve the Legislature of the necessity of passing upon many local measures which should be referred to the courts. Local legislation has been a source of great expense to the State.

What Constitutes Gambling.

Chief Justice Thompson, of Pennsylvania, in a recent case gave his opinion of gambling in the following words:—"Any thing which induces men to risk their money or property without any other hope of return than to get for nothing any given amount from another is gambling, and demoralizing to the community, no matter what name it may be called. It is the same whether the promise be to pay on the color of a card or fleeciness of a horse, and the same number indicate how much is lost or won in either case, and the losing party has received just as much for the money parted with in the one case as the other, viz nothing at all. The lucky winner is of course the gainer, and he will continue so until fickle fortune, in due time, makes him feel the woes he has inflicted on others. All gambling is immoral. I apprehend that the losses incident to the practice disclosed within the past five years have contributed more to the failures and embezzlements by public officers, clerks, agents, and others acting in fiduciary relations, public and private, than any other known, or perhaps all other causes; and the worst of it is, that in the train of its evils there is a vast amount of misery and suffering by persons entirely guiltless of any participation in the cause of it."

Fifty-three years ago steam navigation was unknown on sea. The first steamer that crossed the ocean was fitted out at Savannah, Georgia, in 1819 and was commanded by the two brothers Capt. Stephen and Moses Rogers. It made the run from Savannah to Liverpool in twenty-two days, running partly under sail. Arriving off the coast of Ireland the authorities took her to be a vessel on fire and sent out immediate assistance, but were astonished to find a smoking ship running away from them under bare poles. The success was rapidly followed up by improvements in machinery and vessel construction, until the smoke of ocean steamers is seen on every sea that invites commerce or adventure.

WHAT THE SPARROWS CHIRP.

I am only a little sparrow;
A bird of low degree;
My life is of little value,
But the dear Lord careth for me.

He gave me a coat of feathers,
It is very plain I know,
With never a speck of crimson
For it was not made for show.

But it keeps me warm in winter,
And it shields me from the rain,
Were it bordered with gold and purple
Perhaps it would make me vain.

I have no barn or storeroom,
I neither sow nor reap,
God gives me a sparrow's fortune,
But never a word to keep.

If my meal is sometimes scanty,
Close picking makes it sweet;
I have always enough to feed me,
And "Life is more than meat."

I know there are many sparrows;
All over the world we are found,
But our heavenly Father knoweth
When one of us fails to the ground.

Though small, we are never forgotten,
Though weak, we are never afraid,
For we know that our dear Lord keepeth
The life of the creatures he made.

I fly through the thickest forest,
I light on many a spray;
I have no chart or compass,
But I never lose my way.

And I fold my wings at twilight,
Wherever I happen to be;
For the Father is always watching,
And no harm can come to me.

I am only a little sparrow;
A bird of low degree;
But I know the Father loves me,
Have you less faith than me?

The Fat Contributor on Postal Rules.

If there is anything more absurd than some of the rulings and instructions of the postoffice Department, we should like to see it. For instance, the following: "Mail matter deposited in a postoffice for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid, should be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery. The unpaid rate is double the prepaid rate, which should have been paid at the mailing office."

That is to say, if A writes B a letter so bulky that the postage is six cents, and only affixes one three-cent stamp, B has to pay six cents on delivery of the letter. In this way B is punished for the ignorance or neglect of his correspondent.

We have a few improved rulings to submit to the department. Monthly magazines, published weekly, must be charged letter postage when delivered daily.

Powder magazines, except to regulate subscribers, are not permitted to frank their reports.

If no stamp is affixed to a letter, retain it! If, however, the postage is overpaid, letter rip!

If you feel any doubt about a paper going with a one-cent stamp, have two sent.

Seed can go through the mail as merchandise. Postmasters are cautioned against allowing any old seed to go through their mails, however.

Signs cannot be sent without paying letter postage, three cents on every letter.

Calico prints, and foreign prices, reprints and footprints, all go as printed matter, and pay taxes accordingly.

Vaccine matter must be properly (pock) marked.

Poetry in its various stages, including the Edgar A. Poe stage, must be sent postage paid, whether it ever paid to read it or not.

A postmaster is not permitted to make any material change in the site of the post office without affixing a two-cent stamp for every two ounces. He can charge double postage for sight of the postmaster.

Shirts may be mailed at the rate of two cents for every two ounces of shirt. If the owner's name is on the shirt, letter postage must be charged. This rule is indelible.

A subscriber residing in a county in which a paper is printed can take the paper provided he pays in advance and gives his neighbors to subscribe. If he does not live in the county in which he resides, and the paper is not printed in the same county in which its press work is done, then the county must pay double postage on the man—we mean a two-cent postage stamp—that is to say, every two ounces of man—we mean the paper county—the man—well, we must leave this ruling to the discretion of the postmaster.

To the New York and New Haven Railroad Company is accredited the following brilliant plan for keeping switches awake: It is proposed to have the lever of the switch in a sentry box, so arranged that when the switch is open the door is shut and locked, and can only be opened by closing the switch. If a train comes along while the switch is open, it is sure to smash the sentry box first and the switchman can save his life by attending to his business. He is not likely to sleep much when trains are due on his track.

THE FASHIONS.

EVENING DRESSES.

Elaborate dresses for dinner-parties, the opera, and receptions are found in abundance at the modistes, at this season. White faille dresses are especially in favor. We have mentioned the beautiful colored embroidery which forms the garniture for these. Many are entirely white, and are trimmed with China crepe flounces, overskirt, and watered ribbon sashes as pure as snow. Another tasteful combination that is always in favor is a trimming of black lace and pink roses on white silk. A notable dress of this kind, just completed, is creamy white faille, made with a half-train. There are five narrow ruffles on the three front breadths, and two wide flounces with black velvet binding on the back. A round, wrinkled apron is finished by a very deep flounce of black lace, headed by a garland of roses, and the same flounce of lace is arranged in three rows to form a long overskirt behind, where it is ornamented with branches of roses.

AMONG THE SMALL ITEMS.

That go to make up "style" in dress trimmings are braid pipings or flat bindings nearly an inch wide on the edge of the flounce. If two shades of one color appear in a dress, the wide flat binding is of the lighter shade; if two different colors are used the upper part of the flounce is faced with the bright hue chosen for binding. If a hem is turned up on the outside edge of the flounce, it should be an inch wide; a piping fold at the top of the hem adds much to the beauty of the flounce; and all sewing-machine stitching is considered as detracting from it. Another fancy is to hold the fullness of flounces in double side-pleats—that is, two pleats turned one way are placed near together, and a plain interval is left before the next cluster is placed. A pretty upright heading for flounces is also formed by a bias band of silk, bound on each side, and two inches wide when completed. This is then laid in clusters on three side pleats, and the middle pleat is caught down from the top to the plain space between. Planted Swiss muslin, edged with machine-made Valenciennes lace is placed low on the facing of light silk dresses.

SOME RICH BLACK SILK DRESSES.

blended with colors, are among the latest importations. One of these has three front breadths of pale blue silk in lengthwise puffs, separated by bands of embroidered oak leaves. The black basque has a blue vest with leaf embroidery, and blue facing on the jockey basque. Another French dress has a black faille trained overskirt, with a short petticoat of the new *serpent* green. The overskirt is exquisitely embroidered with jet, and is draped by a *serpent*-colored sash.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Sound Ideas on Farming.

The following views on farming were thrown out by Mr. Grooley in his speech at Baltimore, and they so entirely cover the ground of successful culture that we give them a place for the benefit of our readers:

1. That the area under cultivation should be within the limits of the capital and labor employed; or, in other words, that on impoverished soils no one should cultivate more land than he can enrich with manure and fertilizers, be it one acre or twenty.
2. That there should be a law compelling every man to prevent his stock from depredating on his neighbor's fields.
3. That green soil is more economical than loose pastureage.
4. That deep tillage is essential to good farming.
5. That the muck heap is the farmer's bank, and that everything should be added to it that will enlarge it, and increase at the same time its fertilizing properties.
6. That no farmer or planter should depend upon one staple alone, but should seek to secure himself against serious loss in bad seasons by diversity of products.

Be Cheerful.

"Be cheerful," says the man who is easy in his circumstances, missing no loved face at the table, nor by the hearth. But does he ever consider how hard it may be to be cheerful when the heart aches, and the cupboard is empty, and there are little fresh graves in the church yard, and friends are few and indifferent, and even God, for the time being, seems to have forgotten us, so desolate is our lot? How difficult for one man to understand another in such different circumstances! How easy to say "Be cheerful!" How hard he would find it to practice, were he stripped of all life's brightness!

Zero.

People talk a good deal about zero these cold days, but we doubt if many understand its meanings except as indicating thirty-two degrees below the freezing point in Fahrenheit's thermometer—the one in general use. The intention, doubtless, was to find a point of absolute cold, and zero was fixed at that point because mercury would stand there when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. But the frequency with which a still lower point of temperature is reached in winter months would seem to show the necessity for a change in the thermometer standard. At present, what are called the fixed points of the thermometer are zero, and 180 degrees, and nobody seems to know why either was adopted, and still less why the fixed point for cold should be one so common for winter months, while the fixed point for heat is one never known to the atmosphere of our zone.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

IS THERE any one who "can't afford to take a paper," when he can spend ten times the amount frivolously.

Spicy Paragraphs.

Woods of the *Glasgow Times*, is just our ideal of a country editor. He says a great many good things worth repeating, and when we go to make selections, we feel inclined to reproduce his entire paper. Here are a few specimens:

There is a strange disease prevailing around town. When a young mandy, his moustache and upper lip both turn a dirty brown.

Our friend Bill Evans had the misfortune last week accidentally to break a partridge's leg. Fortunately he had his pointer dog along who set it.

A faithful Custom House officer in Maine seized a nutting that was attempting to get through without paying duty. This being the smallest affair that we've heard of we are waiting patiently for somebody to furnish a "greater" to match it.

Maysville has a Nitro glycerine factory. Next to a well organized saloon selling Cincinnati whiskey, we know of no more efficacious agent a town can have of being convenient to prompt annihilation, than a small sized Nitro glycerine factory.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Gazette* acknowledges the receipt of some vegetable wool and a pair of socks made from the same article, from a citizen of that town. That rather knocks the socks off any thing in the wool line we've seen. We can't imagine how it grows but suppose it must be derived in some way from sheep sorrel.

The Louisville *Commercial* reports a pretended conversation between Detective Bligh of Louisville and the negro Pinchback, the so-called Governor of Louisiana, in which Pinchback says Gov. Leslie recognizes him as his equal. Gov. Leslie wouldn't like to acknowledge a pair of his dirty socks, as being on a level with this impudent incendiary of New Orleans.

The sisterhood of advance woman's rights is in a lamentable streak of luck. Susan Anthony is in jail for exercising the right of suffrage, Tinnie Claflin and Vic Woodhull have just had the iron doors of a New York prison opened to their release, for obscene publications, and now Lucy Stone is "cradling" the harvest of her married life, to the tune of "Rock the cradle Lucy."

The story that is being told since the election of Grant's remarkable figuring about the result of the Presidential election, reminds us of the old lady, who calling the Doctor one side, who had been called to see a very sick child, asked him what he thought was the matter with it. "It is acute, Madame, of Cerebro Spinal meningitis." "That's jes what I was a tellin on 'em, but some of 'em 'lowed it was wurms."

The cry of disloyalty by the radical papers, every time a democratic paper says anything about radical recalcitancy, reminds us of the two urechins at play in the back yard. Bill whacked Sam over the head with a hammer and Sam bawled out, when the mother steps out to know what's the matter, and Bill breaks out with "I wish you would make Sam behave himself, every time I hit him on the head with the hammer he hollers."

That report of a forty pound tumor being successfully removed reminds us of the story, we have heard, but have never seen in print, of the operation performed on a fellow who accidentally had his brains all shot out. The bystanders had heard of some wonderful restorations by transfusions and translations, and they quickly killed a dog standing by and transferred his brain to the empty cavity of the fellow's cranium. He recovered completely, but they never could break him from running rabbits.

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MR. HUSKIN now writes: "I was obliged to write too young, when I knew only half-truths, and was eager to set them by what I thought fine words. People used to call me a good writer then; now they say I can't write at all; because for instance, if I think anybody's house is on fire, I only say, 'Sir, your house is on fire,' whereas formerly I used to say, 'Sir, the abode where you probably passed the delightful days of youth is in a state of inflammation,' and everybody used like the effect of the two 'p's in 'probably past,' and of the two 'd's in 'delightful days.'"

CAPTAIN SNARLEY.

A Story for Boys and Girls.
His right name is Wilfred Henry Alton. But he does not get called by that often. When he is good, and pleasant, and sweet, his mamma and grandpa called him Birdie or Sunbeam. But when he is naughty he is called Captain Snarley. And his name suits him very well at such times.

One morning he came down stairs looking like Captain Snarley. Just as soon as his mamma looked at him she knew it was Captain Snarley. But she smiled and said, "Good morning, dear, how do you do this bright day?"

Wilfred put his finger in his mouth. "I dess I've got a headache," he said.

"Have you? I'm very sorry," said mamma.

"Where does it ache?"

"Way round de back of it," snarled the Captain.

"I guess you slept too long," said his mother. "You will feel better when you are washed and dressed and have your hair combed."

So she brought his striped stockings and the little slippers with rosettes, and a new plaid frock, which she had finished only yesterday. But, oh, how he snarled and fussed all the time she was dressing him.

And when she was curling his hair he snarled out loud enough to be heard in the next house, and the lady there said, "I guess Mrs. Alton has got Captain Snarley over to her house."

When his mother had made him look nice and neat, she said, "Now come and have your breakfast."

But the naughty little boy growled, "I don't fink I tan eat anything 'cept a piece of mince-pie."

"I have not any mince-pie in the house," said his mother, "and you know I never let you eat it for breakfast. Here is some nice bread and milk in your little china bowl, and the cookies grandma sent you."

"If I tan't have some mince-pie I tan't eat anything," said Captain Snarley.

"Very well," said mamma. So she put the things away, and sat down to her sewing.

Wilfred pulled his little rocking-chair near the fire, and sat a long time scowling at the stove. Presently he began to kick with his foot. He knew his mother disliked the noise, but he did not care. She did not ask him to stop, and after awhile, he was tired of it himself.

THE JESSAMINE ELECTION.

On Monday, the 13th inst., at a special election held in the county of Jessamine, to select a representative in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature to succeed Hon. J. A. Campbell, deceased, William Brown, Republican, was elected over Judge M. T. Lowry, Democrat, by a majority of three hundred and thirty-seven.

Mr. Brown is well known to the people of this immediate section of the country, and is recognized as a gentleman of considerably over average ability. He is a man of culture in many respects; and aside from what we are bound to consider the beneficial influence of his political status, he will prove an acquisition to the body of which he is now a member.

In his election by such a large majority the Democratic party should read a lesson of warning; indeed "the same lesson so forcibly taught in the November elections. We are losing our party organization. That is to say, we are dropping from our hands the reins of party discipline. Democrats have measurably become lukewarm, and with great and inexcusable culpability fail to go to the polls. This startling dereliction of duty was observable in our recent Congressional election, and brought our majority from a really large number to a fraction over half a thousand. Now we concede that the day is passed when the party lash shall be cracked over any man's back, and a demagogue shall shake his puissant fist in a free man's face, and say, ye shall, or ye shall not! but in candor we are compelled to say that the opposite of this extreme is far more dangerous to the stability and success of a party than the prevalence of the most austere system of party discipline of which we could rationally conceive. Partisanship, to the unthinking, is sometimes odious, and yet partisanship is intended to represent a series of political principles or a batch of political measures. The one or the other—that is principles or measures—are in constant agitation before the people. If it is not right, it is not mainly to be a lasher and not "take sides." With honorable exceptions, from religious convictions of duty, none but the knave or fool refuse to "show a hand." As men of sense, having a proper care for our general welfare, we are bound to give heed to these political agitations. If one man shall have a settled and well defined view touching these matters, and a dozen, or a hundred others shall have like views, why should they not combine in giving force, weight, dignity and expression to those views. This is partisanship and nothing more. In local elections, in State elections and more general elections, the force of any party measure or the weight of any cherished political theory is more nearly in proportion to the strength of the combination, or union existing between the advocates of such measures or theories, than the mere number of advocates. We embrace in a line our whole meaning. Let those whose views are similar, combine to carry out these views, and then stick together in the carrying out. This is partisanship! This gives success to partisanship!

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The public clamor for investigation of the Credit Mobilier swindle induced Congress upon its re-assembly to order the testimony taken upon investigation to be made public. There can now no longer remain a rational doubt that great corruption was worked among many members of Congress by the managers of this corporation.

This association was organized in the year 1866 or thereabouts, and styled in the act of incorporation the Credit Mobilier of America. It was designed to be framed on the analogy of the Credit Mobilier, of France. It was announced that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific Railroad, at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up. Subscriptions were limited to \$1,000 each. It was the stock in this corporation which was so freely used in purchasing the votes of members of Congress to advance schemes favorable to the Pacific Railroad. It is due to the reputation of our Federal Legislature that the fullest and most public investigation should be had of this swindle in high places.

As the inquiry proceeds, the interest deepens, and new developments are made. Representative Brooks appears in the most unfavorable light, but he is attended with company.

The most unfavorable sign connected with the investigation is that McComb's interests are looked after, and Ames' interests are cared for, yet nobody seems charged with the special duty of bringing the truth to light and punishing the guilty.

Our worthy Vice-President, Colfax, is proven by the testimony already adduced to be involved in the scandal in a way which is neither creditable to his personal honor as a man, nor his official integrity as a "Tribune of the People." We are ignorant of the truth or falsity of the charge against him and assert nothing. Personal and official integrity are too sacred to be recklessly trampled on. The weight of evidence is now against him, but if he is innocent we hope he will be able to manifest it.

It is stated that members of deer, and even rabbits and other small game, have been found dead in the Kentucky mountains, exhibiting unmistakable signs of the epizootic.

Born McEury and Kellogg were inaugurated Governor of Louisiana on Monday last. No disturbances of any kind.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. The recent election of U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Missouri resulted in the defeat of Frank P. Blair and the election of Boggs. In the caucus there were seventeen ballots, the last of which resulted as follows: Boggs 64, Blair 47. The Radicals nominated and voted for ex-Senator John B. Henderson. In joint session Henderson received 43, and Boggs 111 votes.

Mr. Boggs, the Senator elect, is of French extraction, and is a native of this State. He commenced life when quite a young man in our neighboring county of Wayne, and taught school as a means of livelihood several months, perhaps years, in the town of Monticello. In Louisiana, Pinchback, the barber and negro Lieutenant Governor, beat brother-in-law Casey for the United States Senate before the bogus Legislature. This fact will give the people of Louisiana some hope that the interference of Grant and Congress with the internal affairs of that State, will be such as to give encouragement to the sham Legislature. Gen. W. L. McMillen was unanimously elected by the people's Legislature to fill Kellogg's unexpired term. The ballot for the long term was not completed at our latest advice, but War-moth was ahead.

The Revision of the Statutes. The Commissioners appointed to revise, digest, and compile the statutes law of Kentucky, have submitted to the present session of the General Assembly a partial report as the result of their joint labors. They state that they found themselves under the necessity of postponing a portion of the duties assigned them, especially that part which required of them to make such references to the decisions of the Court of Appeals, as they might deem necessary. This postponement grows out of the fact that they were uncertain what portion of this compilation would be approved by the Assembly and what part rejected; and to annex a syllabus of a judicial construction of any particular statute, when it was undetermined whether that statute would be received or not, would be in requiring them to labor in a state of too great uncertainty.

In their work of revision and compilation the Commissioners in the outset adopted as many general rules for their government as was practicable considering the complicated character of their undertakers. For instance, they resolved not to disturb any law, which, by the length of time it had remained upon the statute book unaltered, furnished evidence that it was acceptable to the people; and forbade themselves to interfere with any act or principle of legislation which had undergone judicial construction, whereby it was understood by the community, and consequently presumed to have become a rule of conduct or property.

At this writing a resolution is pending in the Legislature to have three hundred copies of the partial report of the Commissioners printed, one copy to be given to each member of the House and Senate, and two copies to each member of the joint commission on revision, and the remainder to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners. The resolution is a good one, and we fall in with it. There are many lawyers of experience and ability in the State who would be able, on inspection of a copy, to offer a timely suggestion.

Near twenty years have elapsed since our last revision and codification. Since that time organic changes and social upheavals have made it necessary to have another. Let the work be done with deliberation and upon the fullest consultation.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says: It is reported that the managers of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad have purchased the lands belonging to the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Company, something over 20,000 acres, situated in Carter, Louisa, and Greenup counties, Kentucky. The price paid for the lands is not known, but, as the property has for some time been in the hands of the trustee (a young man in this city) and was in the market a few months ago for \$75,000, without a purchaser, it is believed that the railroad men have purchased at a low figure. The prospects for the building of the Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad are said to be very favorable.

We would recommend to our brethren of the Kentucky press, prompt action in the matter of assisting the unfortunate proprietors of the Mercury in "rising Phoenix like out of the ashes," and not so much talk. Now is the time he needs the helping hand not six months hence. The moment the suggestion meets the eye of each member of the fraternity let him respond and not wait to gain the assent of his neighbor.

Since the faux pas in relation to Judge Samuels, the Lexington police refuse to arrest any gentleman without a formal introduction. They have adopted Dogberry's advice, and when they come across a suspicious individual, think "the less they have to do with him, the better."

It is suggested that in the event of the removal of the Capitol, the present State House be converted into a lunatic asylum. Should this be done, could a close observer discover any change of the inmates?

Woods of the Glasgow Times saw two ladies hugging a lamp post, and sat down and too good because he ver'nt the post. Only a short time ago he objected to being called Wood.

JOHN SHUCK, Esq., the oldest member of the Lebanon bar, died at his residence in Marion county, on the 10th inst., in the 65th year of his age.

Death of Napoleon III.

Those who buried themselves, at the beginning of the present year, in collating the names of the distinguished men, the sands in whose hour-glass gave out in the year 1872, had scarcely preened the blotting-sheet to their manuscript, when the fierce spirit of the glass and scythe furnished still another name, not less distinguished than any of the rest, though its owner may have been less virtuous.

On the 9th of the present month, the exiled Emperor of France died at Chislehurst, near London, England. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was a nephew of Napoleon I. His father was Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland during the reign of the elder Bonaparte, and his mother was Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine. During a period of twenty years he governed France in the capacity of President and Emperor. His life was eventful. At the early age of twenty-three he took an active part in the Italian Revolution, for which he was banished from Italy, where he had lived since the defeat of his uncle at Waterloo, in 1815. Five years subsequent he proclaimed a revolution in France, and attempted to place himself at the head of the French nation, claiming title to imperial honors by the death of the Duke of Reichstadt. This scheme resulted in his capture and banishment to the United States. Four years passed by, and his revolutionary spirit stirred another revolution, in which he again failed. He was captured, tried for treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. Here, during a period of six years, he concentrated all the powers of his mind to the study of literature, and, at the end of this period, made his escape in the dress of a workman, and a third time sheltered himself on British soil. The Revolution of 1848 furnished him another pretext to try his fortune in France; and that eventful period proved to be the tide which, taken at its flood, was destined to lead him on to glory. From a Deputy to the National Assembly he rose to the Presidency of the nation, and from that place of power, to one still more exalted—the Empress of France. In this position he remained until the success of the Prussian arms in the late Franco-Prussian struggle hurled him from his throne. Upon the soil of the Government whose hospitality the First Napoleon claimed, he breathed his last, and leaves behind him, as his only son and heir, the Prince Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, in the seventeenth year of his age.

Postal Decision.

The Acting Postmaster General has decided, in response to a letter from Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, that several printed circulars, although they refer to the same thing, and are, as it were, a part, cannot be sent through the mails prepared by a one cent stamp only, but must bear one-cent each. This is important to merchants and others who are now preparing circulars to distribute to effect the spring trade.—Washington Chronicle.

We look for such startling developments of fraud and iniquity that will knock out the rotten bottom of the Ky. Library Lottery Swindle in the next few days. A house divided against itself must fall.

A LINCOLN paper claims that a seven-foot vein of lime has been discovered in Nebraska. The lime is said to be so free from carbon and other foreign substances to be ready for use without burning.

A BILL was reported in Congress from the Finance Committee to require National Banks to restore their diminished capital, and forbidding other banks or institutions to use the word "National" as part of their title or firm style.

GOVERNOR Bramlett, and the Kentucky Library shared equally the net proceeds of the late drawing, amounting to 180, 255, 29.

GRANT is to be inaugurated by the military. The ceremony will furnish the most consistent chapter in his history.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, has declared in favor of woman suffrage and compulsory education.

It is said there will be no change in the Cabinet except that Boutwell, it is expected will be elected to the Senate.

DON'T buy your groceries until you see our new goods.

THE death of Col. Mike W. Ciokey, formerly editor of the Louisville Ledger, was announced on Monday last.

THE BEST of seasoned wood for sale. Also, good work mules.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND—SILVERWARE.

A. H. PEACOCK, & CO. HAVE opened in the store room of Rowland & Kimball, and elegant line of the above goods, direct from New York. Also, all articles usually kept in a First-Class Jewelry Store!

We would be pleased to have Ladies and Gentlemen call and examine our goods. We will be happy to show them at all times. We intend, by fair and equitable dealing, to merit the patronage of the public, and hope they will give us a call.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired without delay, and satisfaction guaranteed. A large lot of the finest FINEST PEBBLE GLASSES!

Also, agents for the sale of BLACK'S SPHERICAL LENSES

The best in use. We are provided with a reliable optometer, by which we are able to measure the strength of each eye, and select glasses to suit, without the possibility of failure.

A. H. PEACOCK & CO.

JOS. SEVERANCE.

NEW FALL GOODS. SEVERANCE & MILLER.

North Side Main Street, Stanford, Kentucky.

Are now opening their Fall and Winter stock of goods, and invite their friends and the public to call and examine them. The attention of the ladies is called to our attractive stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Among which will be found all the popular colors and fabrics. Plain and Fancy Lustres, Plain Black Lustres, All Wool Delaines, Assorted Colored Poplins, Printed Cotton Delaines, Merinos, Empress Cloth, Japanese Silks, Satines, etc.

Notions.

Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Ladies Vests and Pants, Gentlemen's Linen Shirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.

Domestics.

Prints, Brown Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Linseys, White and Colored Flannels.

Boots and Shoes

A specialty. In our stock will be found the best home-made Lasting, Kid, Pebble, Goat, and Calf Shoes for women, misses and children. Also Men's, Boy's and Youth's Boot and Shoes of the best manufacture.

Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

We have a Complete

Assortment of Glass and Queensware, Table Cutlery, Scissors, etc., etc. In a word, everything usually found in a first-class general store. Come and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere.

JOB PRINTING.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

Job Printing Office

Is prepared with a new outfit of type and presses to fill all orders promptly and carefully for all kinds of

CARDS, POSTERS, DODGERS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, &c.

Now is the Time to Advertise your Business!!

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, having had eighteen years experience in manufacturing and selling Sewing Machines, and employing the ablest mechanical talent in this country and in Europe, now offer the public

THE NEW MACHINE, confident that it possesses all the advantages which experience has shown essential to a perfect Sewing Machine.

The principle is the same as in the Old Wheeler & Wilson Machine, but changes have been made which increase its efficiency, while at the same time less care and skill are required in its management. Seams are crossed with ease. The work guided with scarcely an effort. Nearly double its former power. No under tension to manage. Every joint can be tightened as fast as it wears.

Over 700,000 Have Been Manufactured and Sold!

200,000 More Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines have been sold for family use than any other make.

We recommend our customers in the country to purchase their machines direct from our Agents, as the price is the same as at our offices, and they can thus secure, at their own homes, the necessary instructions.

WM. SUMNER & CO., General Agents, Louisville, Ky.

Persons living in either Lincoln or Garrard counties can purchase machines from our agent for those counties, Mr. T. K. Hackley, at Louisville prices, and full instructions will be given by him at the house of purchaser free of charge. Letters addressed to him at Lowell, Ky., will receive prompt attention.

G. R. WATERS. W. L. DAWSON.

WATERS & DAWSON'S MAIN STREET SUPPLY STORE.

A COMPLETE FAMILY GROCERY.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

Waters & Dawson

Invite the attention of the public to their Fresh Stock of Groceries, Confectioneries, Queensware, Produce, Salt, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Wooden and Wicker Ware, Etc., Etc.

Everything in the

HARDWARE LINE!

Come and see our Large Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A FAMILY SUPPLY STORE

Is what we claim to keep.

The farmer will find here a ready sale for his produce of all kinds, at the HIGHEST PRICES.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

Crab Orchard Springs College

FOR—

Young Ladies, KENTUCKY.

SHELBY & THOREL, Pro's.

Prof. and Mrs. TARRANT, Principals.

THE second half-term begins FEBRUARY 24. One Hundred and Sixty Dollars, in advance, pays for Board, Tuition in Regular Course and Contingent Fee for the following: Including Tuition in Music One Hundred and Fifty-one Dollars. Prof. J. C. MEININGER has charge of the Music Department.

In buildings, grounds, equipments and advantages, this institution will be surpassed by none. For admission address the Principal.

BETHESDA Mineral Spring Water.

D. W. DYER & SONS GENERAL AGENTS FOR KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, 170 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Universal Price Fifty Cents per Gallon.

W. H. Anderson is local Agent at Stanford, Ky., and keeps on hand a good supply of this valuable Mineral Water for sale.

N. SID. PLATT, 64 West Third Street, Louisville, Ky. PRICES TO ORDER: 6 N.Y. Mills Shirts for \$15 6 Massville Shirts for \$15 Sent C.O.D. Everywhere. Circulars, Drawings, Directions and Prices, sent free on application. Full Stock Gents' Furnishing Goods

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The proprietors will spare no pains in making it a first-class newspaper, devoted to the interest of this particular section, and the development of the resources of this and adjoining counties.

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Invariably in Advance.

HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

GREAT EXPOSITION OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, THROUGH THE SEASON.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John O. McAlister and Jos. A. Miller, under the name and style of McAlister & Miller is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Stanford, Ky., Dec. 31st, 1872.

JNO. O. McALISTER, JOS. A. MILLER.

NOTICE. The firm of McAlister & Miller having dissolved, it becomes necessary to settle up the business immediately. All those indebted to us will please call and settle with Jno. O. McAlister, who has the books in charge.

For the present Jno. O. McAlister will continue business at our old stand, and solicits the patronage of the public.

McALISTER & MILLER.

BLACK-SMITHING.

HAVING recently rented the shop of Wm. Dougherty, in the West end of Stanford, adjoining the carriage factory, I am prepared with skillful and competent workmen to do all kinds of blacksmithing, and respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends, and the public generally.

Manufacturing and Repairing Wagons, Plows, Farming Utensils, etc., a specialty.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

44-4m. A. B. OWEN.

COAL

T. T. Davies, agent for the sale of Wm. Wesley's superior Coal, will furnish coal in any quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest market price.

COAL!

I am agent for the purest and best article of PENNY BRANCH COAL, delivered to parties in town or country in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

I will furnish to the public the best mountain Coal at 15¢ by the car load, and will deliver coal to the citizens of Stanford and vicinity at one cent bushel, in any quantities desired. [10] J. R. ALFORD.

LUMBER!

Lumber for Sale.

I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL KINDS OF

Poplar Lumber,

Cut and Sawed Shingles,

—AND—

BOARDS,

At the LOWEST prices for CASH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ASO WILL CONTRACT TO FURNISH material and erect buildings on the most favorable terms. All orders left at the store of Dunlap & Cooper, Ash Grove, Ky., will receive prompt attention.

Stanford, Ky. JNO. W. GILLHAM.

Builder's Notice.

GEORGE MYERS, Contractor,

Main Street, Stanford, Kentucky, HAS had an experience of twenty years in

Brick Masonry.

Is prepared to do all kinds of brick work in this and adjoining counties at reasonable prices. The best of references given if desired.

30-6m.

Millinery Goods!

FAIL 1872.

Mrs. L. BEAZLEY,

Fashionable Milliner and Mantua-maker, Second door west of post office, Stanford, Ky.

Bonnets and Hats Made and Trimmed to Order.

Notions and Fancy Goods, Neck and Sash Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Neck Ties, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, Hairbrushes, Laces, Collars, Jewelry, etc., etc.

Grand Opening Every Day During the Season.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. D. COOK, GEO. DENNY, JR., Mt. Vernon, Ky. Attorney at Law, MT. VERNON, KY.

WILL practice in the Circuit Court of Rockcastle county. Collections promptly attended to. [30-6

D. H. DENTON. WILL C. CURD.

DENTON & CURD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOMERSET, KY.

WILL attend to all business intrusted to them in Pulaski and surrounding counties. Collections promptly made in Pulaski and Wayne counties. [30-6

A. F. MERRIMAN, SURGEON DENTIST, STANFORD, KY.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas Exhibited for the PAINLESS Extraction of Teeth.

H. T. HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STANFORD, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Lincoln, Carter, Grant, Rockcastle, Boyle and Madison and in the Court of Appeals. S. R. Insurances in bankruptcy secured promptly and at reasonable rates.

R. C. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STANFORD, KY.

OFFICE—East side Court Square.

THOS. W. VARNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STANFORD, KY.

OFFICE—In Court Square.

G. W. DUNLAP, JNO. C. COOPER, Lancaster, Ky. [30-6

DUNLAP & COOPER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS, STANFORD, KY.

BUSINESS SOLICITED IN LINCOLN and adjoining counties.

WM. G. WELCH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STANFORD, KY.

OFFICE—First room over Dr. McRobert's office.

HOTELS.

Department of Agriculture.

We have received the report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December, and for the benefit of those who will not receive it, make the following extracts:

The average yield of corn per acre, as reported by correspondents, stands highest in Iowa, 40.8 bushels, the Illinois average being 39.8, and of Ohio 39.5. The average of the States of the farthest parallel is within a fraction of 40 bushels, those of Pennsylvania and Nebraska being 39 bushels, and that of New Jersey 39.5 bushels. New England, with her garden-patches of corn, returns 31 bushels for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 32.2 for Connecticut, 36.1 for Maine, and 38.2 for New Hampshire. In New York the average presented is 57.5. Texas makes the highest Southern average, 28.5 bushels, declining to 24.3 in Arkansas, and 24 in Tennessee, and 17.5 in Mississippi, to 13 in Georgia; the lowest average being 9.6 in Florida.

The highest wheat returns are those of Minnesota, California, and Texas; the lowest are those of South Carolina, the range being from 6.4 to 18.7 bushels per acre. The rate is materially higher in the Gulf coast States than in the Southern Atlantic States, increasing from Georgia Westward.

The rate of yield for rye stands lowest in South Carolina, and highest in California, the range being from 6.2 bushels to 29.1 bushels.

The highest average for oats is 40 bushels for Nebraska; the lowest is 8 bushels for South Carolina. Averages ranging down from 40 to 30 bushels come in the following order: Nebraska, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

Prices of cereals rule comparatively low, corn especially bearing prices that can scarcely repay the expense of cultivation in many of the Western States. Where fuel is scarce and dear, the old practice of burning corn has been revived. In some instances it has been economically used in manufacturing. There is a wide range of prices in the several counties in the State, those upon through lines of railroad showing higher rates; but wider differences are caused by disparities between local supply and demand. There are new counties in frontier regions, with small production and increasing population from immigration; in which prices are almost as high as in Eastern States.

Averaging the local prices of corn, the lowest rate is eighteen cents per bushel in Nebraska and Iowa, while that of Kansas is 22, and Illinois 24. Going Eastward it rises to 29 in Indiana, 34 in Ohio, 60 in Pennsylvania, and 62 in New Jersey. The range in New England is from 84 in Vermont to 95 in New Hampshire. The average for New York is 100 cents. One bushel of corn in Massachusetts seems to be worth five in Iowa. In the South the rate is highest in Florida, at \$1.20 per bushel, and the lowest in Texas at 43 cents. The price increases from Delaware to South Carolina, the rates being, in their order, respectively 55, 57, 58, 62, and 96 cents; in Alabama 78, Georgia 86, and 88 in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The average for wheat range between \$1.95 in Massachusetts and 74 cents in Oregon, the next lowest being, respectively, 78 cents for Nebraska, 83 for Minnesota, and 85 for Iowa. The crop being poor in Kansas and Missouri, local prices average in those States respectively, \$1.42 and \$1.41, about the same as in Tennessee and West Virginia.

Use the Best Implements.
We are more and more strengthened in our opinion that to be prosperous and successful, our farmers must give more attention to improved implements for the farm. Not only is this demanded by the great strides that are being made in agricultural pursuits, but it is in a measure become necessary, in order to enable the farmer to meet his increasing expenses for labor and manure.

When the soil of our State was fresh and untamed, a cultivation just deep enough to kill the wild growth was sufficient to insure a good crop. The sub-soil was porous and loose to a great depth; the virgin mould required only to be tickled to laugh with abundant crops, but many causes have since conspired to render deep culture a necessity; and to affect this improved plows are now made, and are long increased power will be called into requisition. Our farmers do not keep active capital enough. Prof. Cook, of New Jersey, who has recently been among the farmers of Europe, asserts that the active capital of a farmer should equal the value of his farm. Mr. James Campbell, of England, has recently tested the relative cost of plowing by steam and plowing by horse. In the preparation of 1,600 acres of his best field, he stirred it to the depth of three feet at 50 cents per acre, and in order to do this he bought four steam plows of thirty horse power each. For these he expended \$30,000, and they pulverized four acres an hour to the depth of three feet. The harrowing was done by steam, and with this preparation of the soil he relied with so much certainty upon making a good yield that he expended \$100,000 for machinery to work up his best into sugar. He is said now to be feeding 2,500 veal cattle and 12,000 sheep on the refuse.

Of course we call this high farming, and a long time must elapse before we can even imitate our English cousins in these matters, but we may advance in the right direction. Work should not be rendered nugatory by using inferior tools. As an axe that, with a given amount

of force, will enter only half as far as a good one, costs the farmer fifty cents every day he uses it, to say nothing of the imperfect manner in which the work may be done. The same may be said of a hoe. The greatest loss of time and of force, however, is the use of a bad plow. A plow that will not scour in the soil, will require a greater exertion of dynamical force to go three inches in the soil than the use of a bright one going six inches. The additional three inches of dirt will be a constant quantity, always on the mould-board, increasing the weight of the plow and diminishing its effectiveness. Let our farmers and farmers clubs discuss these things rationally. Why employ a man and furnish him with an implement by the use of which he can only do a boy's work? For the sake of economy, it would be vastly better to employ a boy and put an instrument in his hand with which he can do a man's work.

The use of mean tools is a very costly practice, and those who have any doubts upon this point may take the experiment very easily, and satisfy their own judgments. Use none but the best and have none but the best work done and the best result will be surely followed as the light from the sun.—*Rural Sun.*

Playing at Keeping Restaurant.
"Sidney, I am tired of this," said little Harry Hunter, as he threw down his bat and ball. "What else shall we play?"

"I know," said Sidney; "let's play keeping restaurant. I'll be the barkeeper, and you make believe you are coming in to get a drink. I'll fix this board on these bricks for the place the man stands behind when he pours out the drinks; I'll put those old bottles on it, and these blocks for cigar boxes, as we see them fitted in the windows. There now, that's right; but I bet you can't do your part, Harry; you're too little."

"Can't I?"—said I can though—elegant," said Harry, gleefully; "cause I saw pa do it, and he ought to know how."

"I'd like to know where you saw your pa taking a drink, Harry? I don't believe it," said Sidney.

"But I did see him," said Harry, stoutly. "I went walkin' with him yesterday, and when we got by the place at the corner, where the windows are fixed like our bar here, only ever so much nicer—well, pa told me to wait a minute, 'cause he wanted to see a man in there, and when he opened the door I saw such pretty things—big glasses and pictures, and shiny fixins and lots of other things, so I pushed the door open a wee little mite, and peeped in."

"Well," said Sidney, who was much interested, "what did pa do?"

"I can't show you without a tumbler," was Harry's reply; "but I'll find one, and he scampared into the kitchen, and was back in a twinkling with a crooked glass he found on the table. 'There! now I'll show you,' and he placed the glass on the make believe bar."

He went on a little distance and returned with his hands in his pockets, walking with a comical strut, in imitation of his father's long strides.—"Brandy," said he, elevating his childish voice. Sidney turned round, and pretended to pour something in the glass, which he gave to Harry, and he could hardly keep from laughing as the mimic tapper turned his head back, as if draining out the last drop of the supposed contents, and smacked his lips, wiped them with his tiny handkerchief, and placing on the bar a piece of paper as a substitute for a stamp, he strutted away.

Sidney could not hold out any longer, but burst into a roar of laughter, upsetting in his merriment the whole establishment, and sending blocks, boards, bricks, and tumbler, all in one confused pile at his feet.

"Now, Harry, did pa really look that way? I didn't know he ever drank any liquor. Ma says it's wrong," said Sidney as soon as he could get his face straight.

"Yes, he did do just that way I showed you, and when I'm a man I'll do so too. When he started to come out, I ran out on the pavement, and I heard a man say, 'If Hunter goes in in this way, he'll be in danger soon.' What did he mean, Sidney?"

Before Sidney could reply, the dinner-bell was rung, and the hungry little fellows rushed to the house.

Seated at the window overlooking the play-ground, the father of these children had seen and heard; through the half-closed blinds, all that had transpired. Words are powerless to express the feeling that agitated his breast. The childish lesson, so unconsciously taught, was not lost, for never again did he drink a glass of liquor; the little ones had cured him, for never again did he drink a glass of liquor; the little ones had cured him, for never again did he drink a glass of liquor.

The sharpest to for this month is the Troy girl who makes her unsuspecting father the daily bearer of sweet misdeeds to a clerk in his office who has been forbidden to visit his employer's house. She pins the letter to the old gentleman's cloak, and when he reaches the office and throws off the garment the clerk gets it and responds by the same carrier.

An editor wrote a leading article on the fair sex, in the course of which he said: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beaus." When the paper was issued, he was rather shocked to discover that an unfortunate typographical error had made him say: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beaus."

P. F. WALSH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

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The largest stock of Stoves and Grates!

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, Large Stoves, Small Stoves, Stoves of Every Kind.

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A new lot of family groceries just received.

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STANFORD Business Directory.

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THOMAS J. ATKINS, Metal Roofing and Guttering.

WILLIAM FLOW, MANUFACTORY.

MATTHEW WRIGHT, Painter, West End.

G. DORSEY MEYER, Brick Mason, Main Street.

DRY GOODS.

CRABO & McALISTER, South Main Street.

E. R. HAYDEN, South Main Street.

SEVERANCE & MILLER, Sunny Side Main Street.

McALISTER & FILLER, Old Millers' Building North Main Street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

A. SHER OWSELY, Anna, Hartford, office Main Street.

F. J. CAMPBELL, Royal Liverpool, England; Phoenix, Hartford, Interior Journal Office.

MILLINERY.

MRS. L. BEAZLEY, One Door West Post Office.

MRS. T. DAVIS, Near Depot.

MRS. M. GILHAM, Up stairs over Craig & McAlister's Store.

HOTELS.

CARVIN HOUSE, David Carvin, Proprietor, Court Square.

CARPENTER HOUSE, Corner Somerset and Main.

MANUFACTURERS.

STANFORD WOOLLEN MILLS, R. Mattingly & Son, Proprietors, West End.

JENNIS & CLARK, Proprietors, West End.

FLEMING & BRADY, Root and Shoe Maker, Cor. Main and Lancaster Streets, Up stairs.

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

A. OWSELY, Corner Main and Lancaster Streets.

WATERS & DAWSON, West Side Lancaster Street.

DRUG STORES.

ED. B. CHESLANT, North Main Street.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, North Main Street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SAM S. MATTHEWS, Corner Somerset and Main Streets.

SAM P. WHARTON, Post Office Building.

TIN SHOPS.

THOMAS J. ATKINS, Corner Main and Lancaster Street—Up Stairs.

PETER STRAU, West End.

GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERIES.

G. D. WEAREN, South Main.

LIVERY STABLES.

JESSE B. ALFORD, South Main Street.

JAMES E. BRUCE, Depot Street.

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THOMAS T. DAVIES, Near the Depot.

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